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Attestation

Die angehefteten Unterlagen stimmen mit der ursprünglich eingereichten Fassung der auf dem nächsten Ecat (EPO) eingetragenen europäischen Patentanmeldung überein.

The attached documents are exact copies of the European patent application described on the following page 28 of the EPO Ecat.

Les documents fixés à cette attestation sont conformes à la version initialement déposée de la demande de brevet européen spécifiée à la page suivante.

Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

99810899.7

**PRIORITY
DOCUMENT**
SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN
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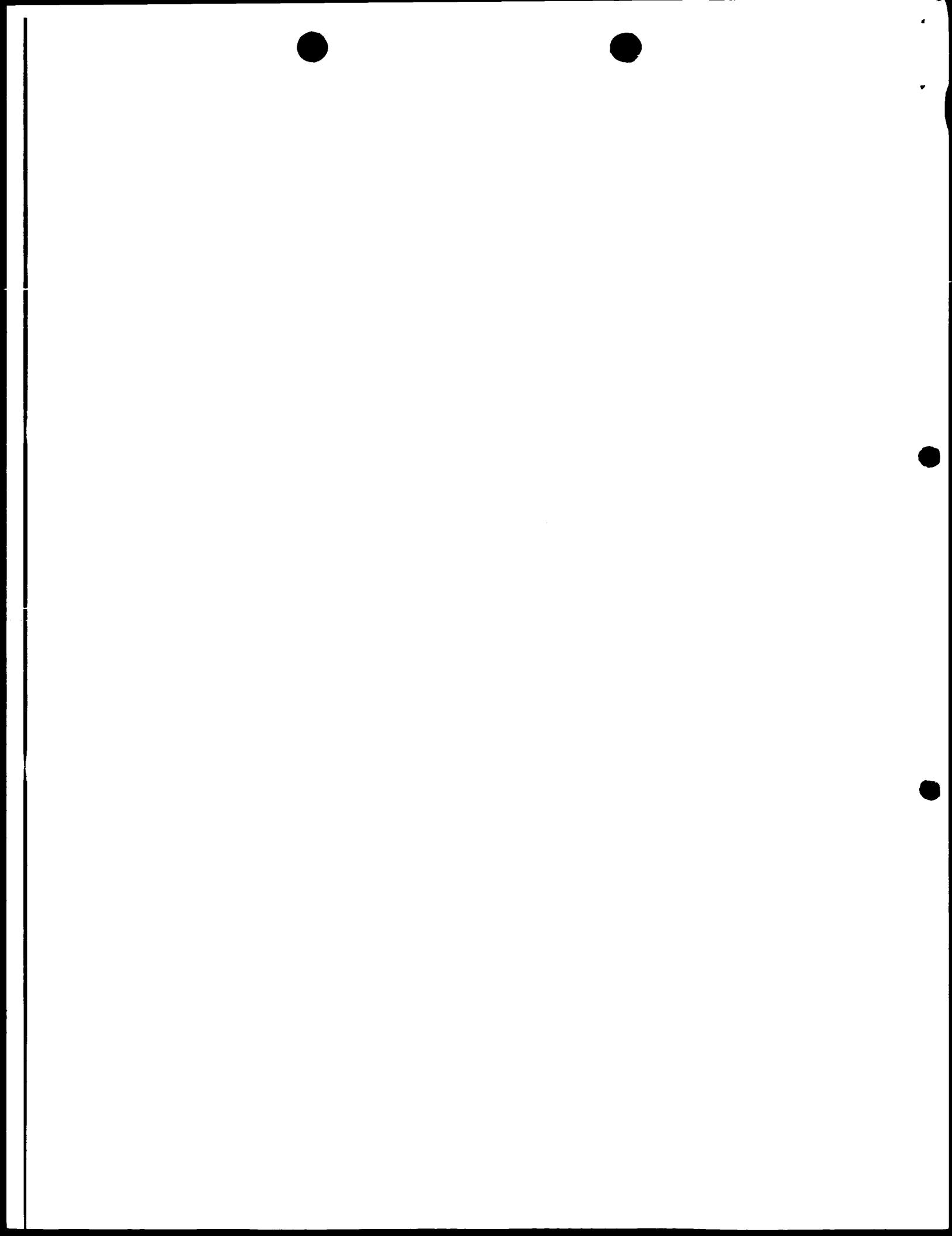
Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts:
Im Auftrag

For the President of the European Patent Office
Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets
p.o.

ALD

ALD HATTEN-HECKMAN

DEN HAAG, DEN
THE HAGUE,
LA HAYE, LE





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**Blatt 2 der Bescheinigung
Sheet 2 of the certificate
Page 2 de l'attestation**

Anmeldung Nr.
Application n°
Demande n°

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05.10.95

Anmelder:
Applicant(s):
Demandeur(s):
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4057 Basel
SWITZERLAND

Bezeichnung der Erfindung
Title of the invention:
Titre de l'invention:
Fabric softener compositions

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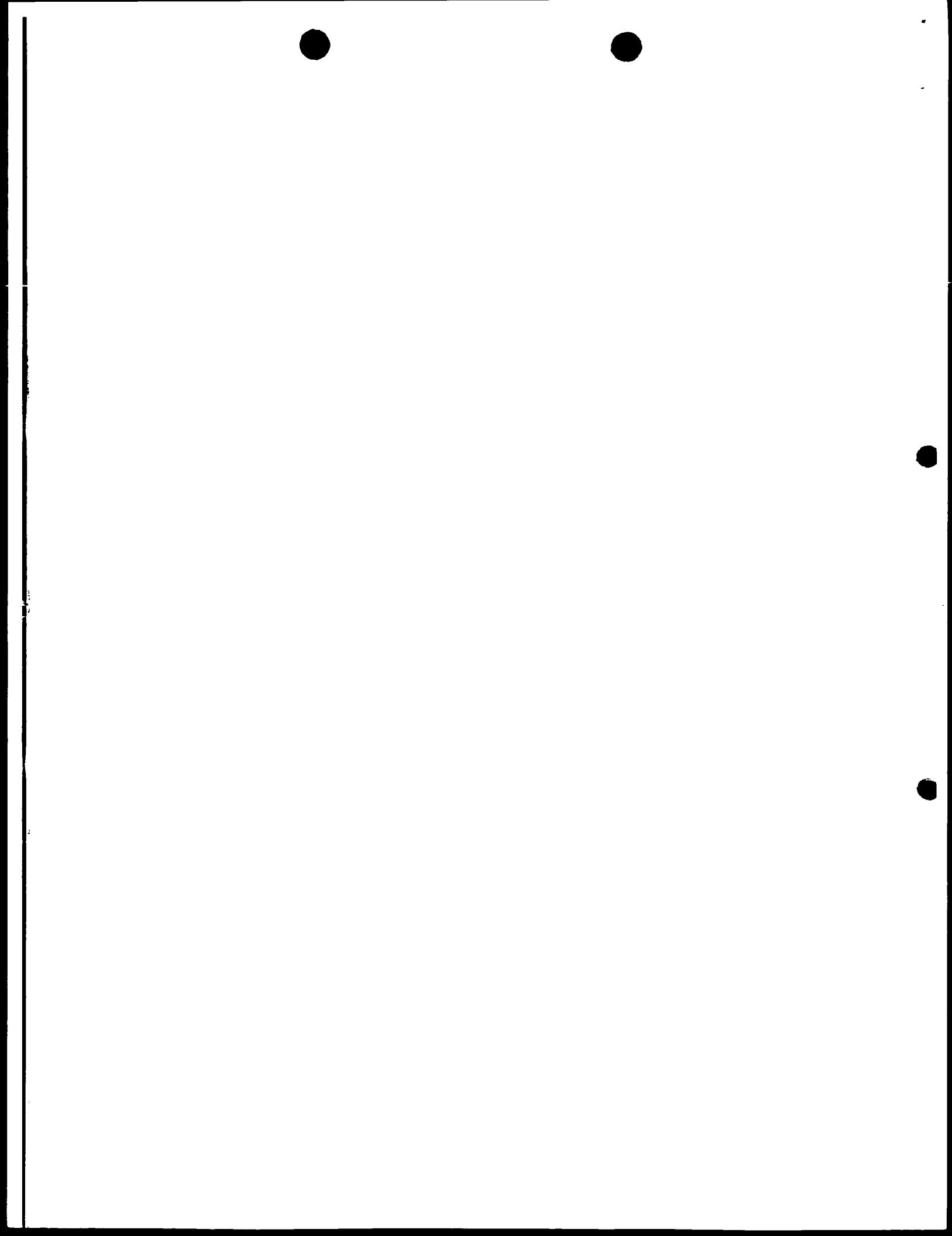
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Date

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Internationale Patentklassifikation
International Patent classification
Classification internationale des brevets
C11D3/37, C11D17/04

Am Anmeldetag benannte Vertragstaaten
Contracting states designated at date of filing AT/B/E/CH/C/Y/DE/DK/ES/F/I/FR/GB/GR/IE/IT/LI/LU/MC/NL/PT/SE
Etats contractants désignés lors du dépôt



- 1 -

Improved fabric softener compositions

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the use of selected polyorganosiloxanes, or mixtures thereof, liquid rinse conditioner compositions or tumble dryer sheet compositions and to the rinse-added and tumble dryer sheet compositions themselves. In particular it relates to textile softening compositions for use in a textile laundering operation to provide liquid rinse conditioners or tumble dryer sheets which impart excellent hydrophilicity properties on the textile.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for increasing hydrophilicity of a fabric material. More particularly, the invention relates to a method for imparting a durably increased capacity of water absorption and a durably decreased susceptibility to accumulation of static electricity.

Needless to say, fabric materials currently on use both in the clothing use of people and in the industrial applications are in a very large part produced of synthetic fibers or traditional natural fibers. One of the largest differences between the use of the synthetic and natural fibers is in the hydrophilicity-hydrophobicity behavior of them, the former fibers being of course outstandingly less hydrophilic than the latter. The remarkably small hydrophilicity of synthetic fibers sometimes causes serious problems not encountered in the use of natural fibers.

For example, fabric materials made of synthetic fibers have a very poor capacity of water or sweat absorption, which is advantageous on one hand but disadvantageous on the other, so that wearers of clothes made of synthetic fibers unavoidably have an unpleasant feeling of heavy stuffiness especially when the clothes are underwears worn in contact with or in the

Another serious problem caused by the poor hydrophilicity of synthetic fibers is the great

- 2 -

accumulation of static electricity on the fibers causing unpleasantness to the wearer of clothes of synthetic fibers in such a charged condition.

Many attempts have of course been proposed and practiced in the prior art to solve these problems by increasing the hydrophilicity of the fabric materials of synthetic fibers and also natural fibres. For example, the problem of poor water absorption of synthetic fibers can be mitigated by the mixed spinning or mixed weaving with water-absorptive natural fibers. The effectiveness of this method is, however, limited since too much amounts of the natural fibers mixed with the synthetic fibers to attain sufficient hydrophilicity of the fabric material naturally result in the loss of the advantages inherent to synthetic fibers. An alternative method is the treatment of the fabric material of synthetic fibers with a water-absorbent agent to impart hydrophilicity to the surface of the fibers. Extensive investigations have been and are being undertaken in this direction to propose various kinds of water-absorbent agents effective for a particular type of synthetic fibers. For example, the capacity of water absorption of polyester fibers, e.g. polyethylene terephthalate fibers, can be increased by the treatment with a water-soluble polyester resin. Unfortunately, such a method of the treatment of synthetic fibers with a water-soluble resin is defective in several respects of the poor durability of the effects obtained therewith and the adverse influences on the color fastness of dyed fabric materials in many cases.

Turning the matter to the antistatic treatment or decrease of accumulation of static electricity on the synthetic fibers, various antistatic agents have been proposed hitherto. For example, the above mentioned water-soluble resins including water-soluble polyester resins, polyurethane resins, polyacrylamide resins, polyamide resins and the like are of course effective as an antistatic agent with certain durability. Besides, many compounds are known to be effective as an antistatic agent including inorganic salts such as calcium chloride and lithium chloride, guanidine compounds such as guanidine hydrochloride, surface active agents such as those of the types of quaternary ammonium salts and phosphoric acid esters, acrylic polymers having quaternary cationic groups and the like although the effectiveness of the treatment with these compounds is rather temporary.

The durability of the effects obtained with the above described antistatic agents is, however, not quite satisfactory even with the relatively durable polymeric antistatic agents and the antistatic effects obtained therewith are decreased in the long-run use of the treated fabric

- 3 -

materials even by setting aside the other problem of the insufficient effectiveness of the method. Furthermore, the method is also not free from the problem of the decreased color fastness of dyed fabric materials giving limitations to the amount and the manner of use of the antistatic agents.

In short, none of the prior art methods by use of a hydrophilic agent, i.e. water-absorbent agent or antistatic agent, is quite satisfactory for imparting hydrophilicity to the fabric materials in respects of the effectiveness and the durability.

Surprisingly, it has been found that the use of selected polyorganosiloxanes, or mixtures thereof, in liquid rinse conditioner compositions provide excellent hydrophilic effects when applied to fabrics during a textile laundry operation.

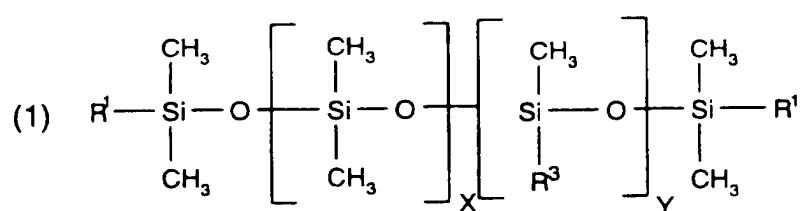
Similar benefits are noted when compositions of the current invention are incorporated into tumble dryer additives such as impregnates on sheets.

A further object of the invention is to provide such liquid rinse conditioner compositions and tumble dryer sheets which provide improved hydrophilic effects when applied to fabrics.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the use of compositions which comprise:

dispersed polyorganosiloxanes of formula (1)

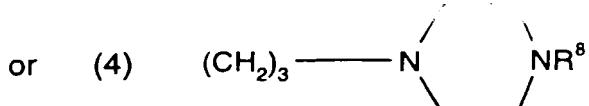
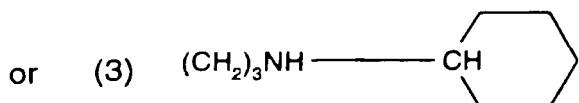
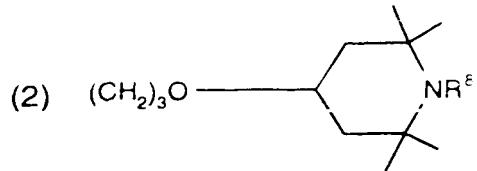


R is OH, OR' or CH₃

R² is CH₃ or CH₂CH₃

- 4 -

R^3 is CH_3 , $CH_2CHR^4CH_2NHR^5$, or $CH_2CHR^4CH_2N(COCH_3)R^5$



R^4 is H or CH_3

R^5 is H , $CH_2CH_2NHR^6$, $C(=O)-R^7$ or $(CH_2)_z-CH_3$

z is 0 to 7

R^6 is H or $C(=O)-R^7$

R^7 is CH_3 , CH_2CH_3 or $CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$

R^8 is H or CH_3

the sum of X and Y is 40 to 1500

U. S. DISPERSE POLYURETHANE POLY(URIDYLIC ACID CONjugate) POLY(URIDYLIC ACID CONjugate)

(5) $(R^9)_V (R^{10})_W Si-A-B$

wherein

R^9 is CH_3 , CH_3CH_2 or Phenyl

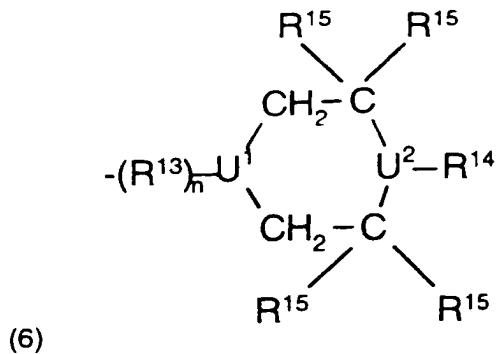
R^{10} is $-O-Si$ or $-O-R^9$

the sum of v and w equals 3, and v does not equal 3

$A = -CH_2CH(R^{11})(CH_2)_K$

$B = -NR^{12}((CH_2)_l-NH)_mR^{12}$, or

- 5 -



n is 0 or 1

when n is 0, U^1 is N , when n is 1, U^1 is CH

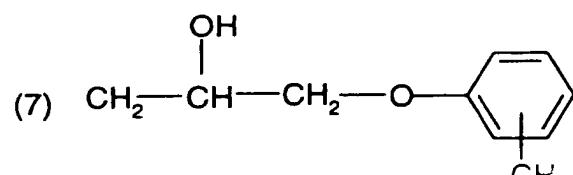
I is 2 to 8

k is 0 to 6

m is 0 to 3

R^{11} is H or CH_3

B^{12} is H , $C(=O)-R^{16}$, $CH_2(CH_2)_pCH_3$ or



p is 0 to 6

R^{13} is NH, O, $OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2N(\text{Butyl})$, $OOCN(\text{Butyl})$

B^{14} is H, linear or branched C₁-C₄ alkyl, Phenyl or CH₂CH(OH)CH₃

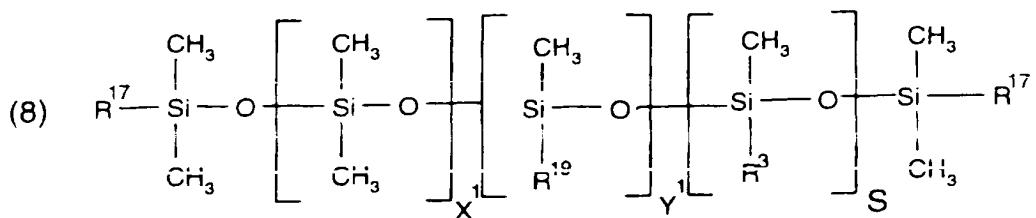
B^{15} is H or linear or branched C_1 - C_4 alkyl

B^{16} is CH_3 , CH_2CH_3 or $(CH_2)_2OH$

g is 1 to 6

H_2 is N or CH

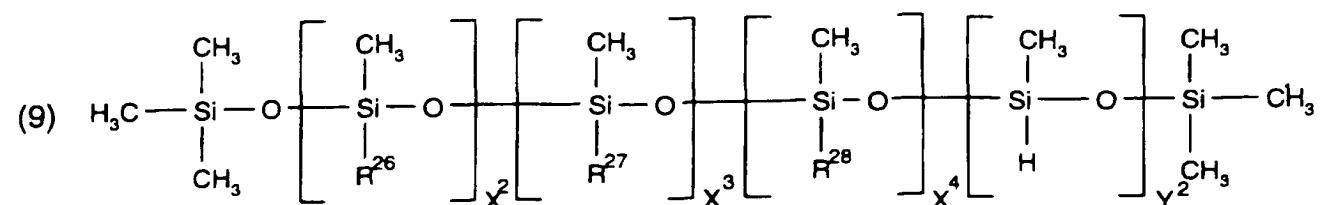
- 6 -



wherein

 R^S is as previously defined R^{17} is OH , OR^{18} or CH_3 R^{18} is CH_3 or CH_2CH_3 R^{19} is $\text{R}^{20}-(\text{EO})_m-(\text{PO})_n-\text{R}^{21}$ m is 3 to 25 n is 0 to 10 R^{20} is $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}^{22})(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{R}^{23}$ p is 1 to 4 R^{21} is H , R^{24} , $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}^{22})\text{NH}_2$ or $\text{CH}(\text{R}^{22})\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ R^{22} is H or CH_3 R^{23} is O or NH R^{24} is linear or branched $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ alkyl or $\text{Si}(\text{R}^{25})_3$ R^{25} is CH_3 , CH_2CH_3 , $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ EO is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ PO is $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{O}-$ the sum of X^1, Y^1 and S is 40 to 1500

or a dispersed polyorganosiloxane of the formula (9);

 R^{26} is linear or branched $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ alkoxy, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}^4)\text{R}^{29}$

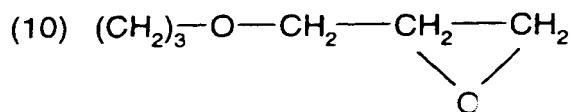
- 7 -

R^4 is as previously defined

R^{29} is linear or branched $C_1 - C_{20}$ alkyl

R^{27} is aryl, aryl substituted by linear or branched $C_1 - C_{10}$ alkyl, linear or branched $C_1 - C_{20}$ alkyl substituted by aryl or aryl substituted by linear or branched $C_1 - C_{10}$ alkyl

R^{28} is



the sum of X^2 , X^3 , X^4 and Y^2 is 40 to 1500, wherein X^3 , X^4 and Y^2 may be independently of each other 0;
or a mixture thereof.

The composition is preferably used as a component in a liquid rinse conditioner composition.
The textile fibre materials are preferably treated for hydrophilicity.

In tumble dryer applications the compositions are usually incorporated into impregnates on non-woven sheets. However, other application forms are known to those skilled in the art.

The liquid rinse conditioner will be used after the textile fibre materials have been washed with a laundry detergent, which may be one of a broad range of detergent types. The tumble dryer sheet will be used after a laundering process. The textile fibre materials may be damp or dry.

The dispersed polyorganosiloxane composition or the liquid rinse conditioner composition may also be sprayed directly onto the fabrics prior to or during the ironing or drying of the treated fabrics.

The polyorganosiloxane may be anionic, nonionic or cationic, preferably nonionic or cationic.

an emulsifier. The polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion contains a water content of 25 to 90% by weight based on the total weight of the emulsion.

- 8 -

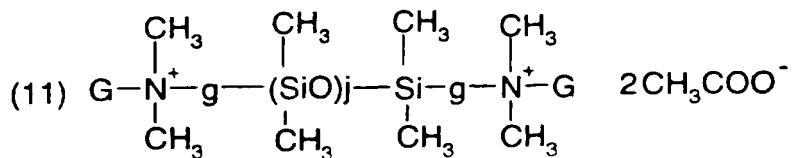
When the polyorganosiloxane contains a nitrogen atom, the nitrogen content of the aqueous emulsion due to the polyorganosiloxane is from 0.001 to 0.25 % with respect to the silicon content. The particles of the emulsion have a diameter of between 5nm and 1000nm.

The polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a solids content of 5 to 70% at a temperature of 120°C.

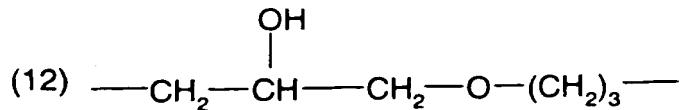
The polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a pH value from 2.5 to 9.0.

The aqueous polyorganosiloxane compositions may further comprise one or more components selected from dispersed polyethylene, dispersed fatty acid alkanol amide and polysilicic acid.

The aqueous polyorganosiloxane compositions may further comprise an additional polyorganosiloxane:



wherein g is

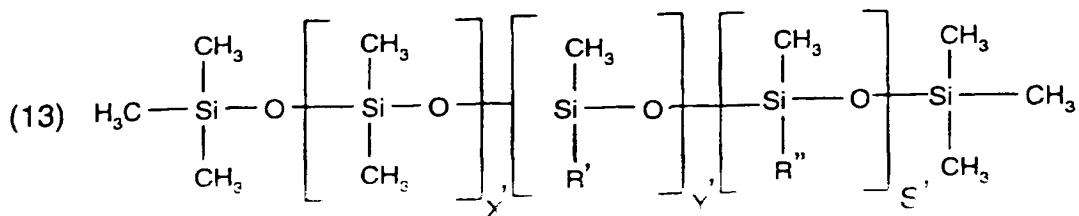


and G is C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl.

This polydimethylsiloxane is cationic, has a viscosity at 25°C of 250 mm²s⁻¹ to 450 mm²s⁻¹, has a specific gravity of 1.00 to 1.02 g/cm³ and has a surface tension of 28.5 mNm⁻¹ to 33.5 mNm⁻¹.

- 9 -

The aqueous polyorganosiloxane compositions may further comprise an additional polyorganosiloxane, such as that known as Magnasoft HSSD, or a polyorganosiloxane of the formula:



R'' is $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{R''})_2$

R''' is linear or branched $C_1\text{-}C_4$ alkyl

R' is $(\text{CH}_2)_x\text{-}(\text{EO})_m\text{-}(\text{PO})_n\text{-}R'''$

m is 3 to 25

n is 0 to 10

X'' is 0 to 4

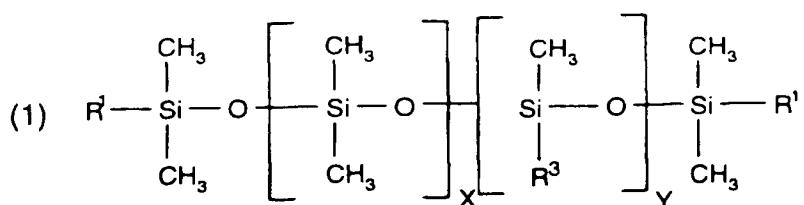
R'''' is H or linear or branched $C_1\text{-}C_4$ alkyl

EO is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$

PO is $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{O}-$

the sum of X' , Y' and S' is 40 to 300.

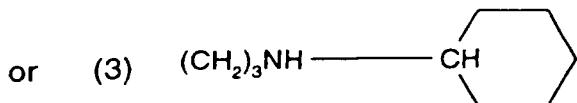
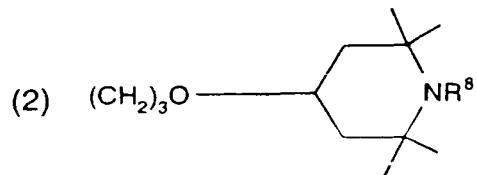
Preferably the compositions comprise dispersed polyorganosiloxanes of formula (1):



wherein

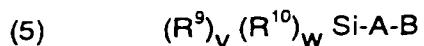
R^1 is OH, OR² or CH₃

- 10 -

 R^4 is H or CH_3 R^5 is H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHF}^6$, $\text{C}(\text{=O})-\text{R}^7$ R^6 is H or $\text{C}(\text{=O})-\text{R}^7$ R^7 is CH_3 , CH_2CH_3 or $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ R^8 is H or CH_3

the sum of X and Y is 40 to 1500

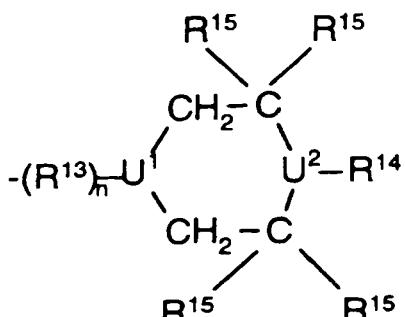
or a dispersed polyorganosiloxane which comprises at least one unit of the formula (5);



wherein

 R^{10} is $-\text{O-Si}$ or $-\text{O-R}^9$

the sum of v and w equals 3, and v does not equal 3

 $\text{A} = -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}^{11})(\text{CH}_2)_K$ $\text{B} =$ 

- 11 -

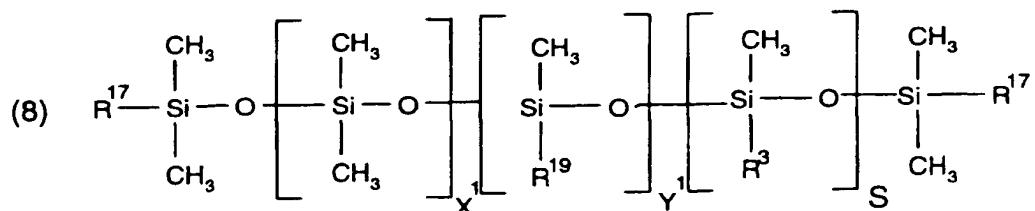
n is 1

U¹ is CH

k is 0 to 6

R¹¹ is H or CH₃R¹³ is OOCN(Butyl)R¹⁴ is H, linear C₁-C₄ alkyl, PhenylR¹⁵ is H or linear C₁-C₄ alkylU² is N

or a dispersed polyorganosiloxane of the formula (8);



wherein

R³ is as previously definedR¹⁷ is OH, OR¹⁸ or CH₃R¹⁸ is CH₃ or CH₂CH₃R¹⁹ is R²⁰-(EO)_m-(PO)_n-R²¹

m is 3 to 25

n is 0 to 10

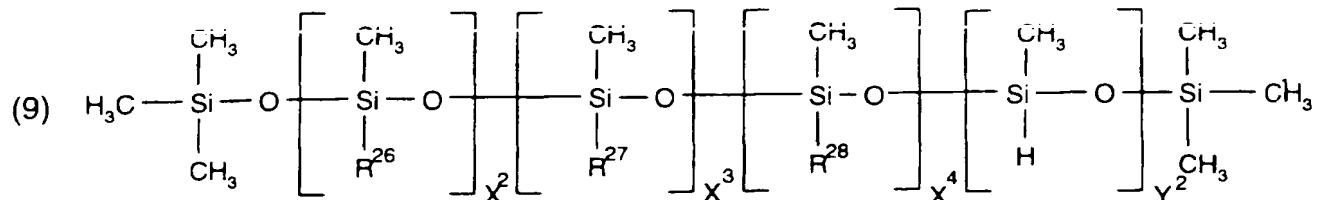
R²⁰ is CH₂CH(R²²)(CH₂)_pR²³

p is 1 to 4

R²¹ is H, R²⁴, CH₂CH(R²²)NH₂ or CH(R²²)CH₂NH₂R²² is H or CH₃R²³ is O or NHR²⁴ is linear or branched C₁-C₃ alkyl or Si(R²⁵)₃PO is -CH(CH₃)CH₂O- or -CH₂CH(CH₃)O-the sum of X¹, Y¹ and S is 40 to 1500

- 12 -

or a dispersed polyorganosiloxane of the formula (9);



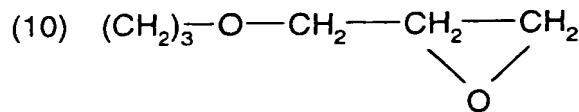
R^{24} is linear $\text{C}_1 - \text{C}_{20}$ alkoxy,

R^4 is as previously defined

R^{29} is linear $\text{C}_1 - \text{C}_{20}$ alkyl

R^{27} is, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}^4)\text{Phenyl}$

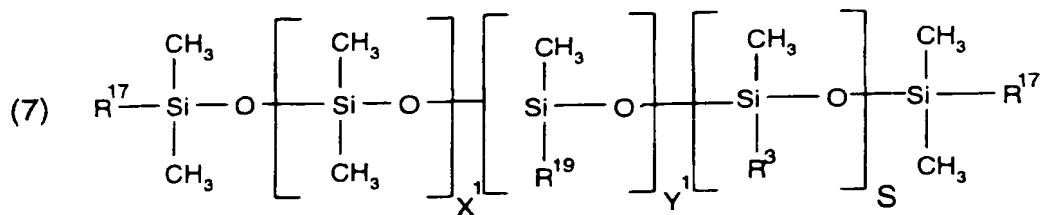
R^{28} is



the sum of X^2 , X^3 , X^4 and Y^2 is 40 to 1500, wherein X^3 , X^4 and Y^2 may be independently of each other 0;

or a mixture thereof.

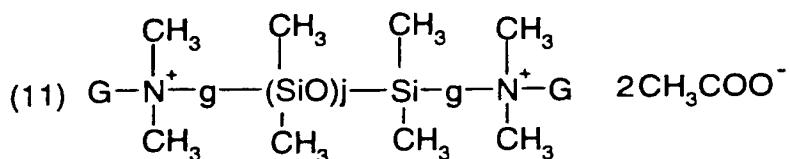
Most preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsions comprise a polyorganosiloxane or mixture thereof of formula:



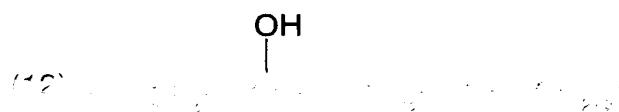
wherein R^{17} is OH or CH_3 , R^3 is CH_3 , $\text{CH}_2\text{CHR}^4\text{CH}_2\text{NHR}^5$, R^4 is H or CH_3 , R^5 is $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHR}^6$, R^6 is H or $\text{C}(\text{=O})-\text{R}^7$, R^7 is CH_3 , R^{19} is $\text{R}^{20}-(\text{EO})_m-(\text{PO})_n-\text{R}^{21}$ (where m is 3 to 25 and n is 0 to 10), R^{20} is $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}^{22})(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{R}^{23}$ (where p is 1 to 4), R^{21} is H , R^{22} is H or CH_3 , R^{23} is O , EO is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$, PO is $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{O}$, the sum of X^1 , Y^1 and

- 13 -

S is 40 to 1500 and the ratio of X¹:S is 30:1 to 200:1, preferably from 40:1 to 180:1. This polyorganosiloxane may be nonionic or cationic. When the siloxane contains nitrogen the nitrogen content of the aqueous emulsion due to this polyorganosiloxane is from 0.015 to 0.1%, preferably from 0.02 to 0.08 % with respect to the silicon content. This preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a solids content of 15 to 50 %, preferably from 17 to 45 % at a temperature of 120°C. This preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a water content of 50 to 90 % by weight based on the total weight of the emulsion. This preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a pH in the range of 3.0 to 8.5. These polyorganosiloxanes may be used in a composition which also comprises a dispersed polyethylene or a fatty acid alkanol amid or a mixture of thereof. The preferred aqueous polyorganosiloxane compositions may further comprise an additional polyorganosiloxane,



wherein g is



and G is C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl.

This polydimethylsiloxane is cationic, has a viscosity at 25°C of 250 mm²s⁻¹ to 450 mm²s⁻¹, has a specific gravity of 1.00 to 1.02 g/cm³ and has a surface tension of 28.5 mNm⁻¹ to 33.5 mNm⁻¹.

Emulsifiers used to prepare the polyorganosiloxane compositions include:

Alkylammoniumhalides. Alkyl ethoxylates include alconol ethoxylates or isotridecyl ethoxylates. Preferred alcohol ethoxylates include linear or branched nonionic alkyl ethoxylates containing 2 to 15 ethylene oxide units. Preferred isotridecyl ethoxylates

- 14 -

include nonionic isotridecyl ethoxylates containing 5 to 25 ethylene oxide units. Preferred amine ethoxylates include nonionic C10 to C20 alkyl amino ethoxylates containing 4 to 10 ethylene oxide units. Preferred ethoxylated alkylammoniumhalides include nonionic or cationic ethoxylated C6 to C20 alkyl bis(hydroxyethyl)methylammonium chlorides.

- ii) Alkylammonium halides, preferably cationic quaternary ester alkylammonium halides.
- iii) Silicones, preferably nonionic polydimethylsiloxane polyoxyalkylene copolymers
- iv) Saccharides, preferably nonionic alkylpolyglycosides.

A mixture of these emulsifiers may also be used.

As mentioned previously, the aqueous polyorganosiloxane compositions may further comprise one or more components selected from dispersed polyethylene, dispersed fatty acid alkanol amide and polysilicic acid. These components are described below.

The emulsifiable polyethylene (polyethylene wax) is known and is described in detail in the prior art (compare, for example, DE-C-2,359,966, DE-A-2,824,716 and DE-A-1,925,993). The emulsifiable polyethylene is as a rule a polyethylene having functional groups, in particular COOH groups, some of which can be esterified. These functional groups are introduced by oxidation of the polyethylene. However, it is also possible to obtain the functionality by copolymerization of ethylene with, for example, acrylic acid. The emulsifiable polyethylenes have a density of at least 0.91 g/cm³ at 20°C, an acid number of at least 5 and a saponification number of at least 10. Emulsifiable polyethylenes which have a density of 0.95 to 1.05 g/cm³ at 20°C, an acid number of 10 to 60 and a saponification number of 15 to 80 are particularly preferred. This material is generally obtainable commercially in the form of flakes, lozenges and the like. A mixture of these emulsifiable polyethylenes may also be used.

The polyethylene wax is employed in the form of dispersions. Various emulsifiers are suitable for their preparation. The preparation of the dispersions is described in detail in the prior art.

Emulsifiers suitable for dispersing the polyethylene component include:

- 15 -

- i) Ethoxylates, such as alkyl ethoxylates or amine ethoxylates. Alkyl ethoxylates include alcohol ethoxylates or isotridecyl ethoxylates. Preferred alcohol ethoxylates include nonionic fatty alcohol ethoxylates containing 2 to 55 ethylene oxide units. Preferred isotridecyl ethoxylates include nonionic isotridecyl ethoxylates containing 6 to 9 ethylene oxide units. Preferred amine ethoxylates include nonionic C10 to C20 alkyl amino ethoxylates containing 7 to 9 ethylene oxide units.
- ii) Alkylammonium halides, preferably cationic quaternary ester alkylammonium halides.
- iii) Ammonium salts, preferably cationic aliphatic quaternary ammonium chloride or sulfate.

A mixture of these emulsifiers may also be used.

Suitable fatty acid alkanolamides are for example monoalkanolamides or diakanolamides of the formulae:



R^{30} being a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical containing 10 to 24 carbon atoms and c being a number from 1 to 10. Also suitable are alkanolamides that are derived from aromatic carboxylic acids, e.g. salicylic acid. If as illustrated in the first-mentioned formula two such alkanol radicals are bonded to the nitrogen atom, then c may obviously have a different value for one radical than for the other radical. A mixture of these fatty acid alkanolamides may also be used.

Emulsifiers suitable for dispersing the fatty acid amide component include:

- i) Ethoxylates, such as alkyl ethoxylates, amine ethoxylates or amide ethoxylates. Alkyl ethoxylates include alcohol ethoxylates or isotridecyl ethoxylates. Preferred alcohol ethoxylates include nonionic fatty alcohol ethoxylates containing 2 to 55 ethylene oxide alkyl amino ethoxylates containing 4 to 25 ethylene oxide units. Preferred amide

- 16 -

ethoxylates include cationic fatty acid amide ethoxylates containing 2 to 25 ethylene oxide units.

- ii) Alkylammonium halides, preferably cationic quaternary ester alkylammonium halides or cationic aliphatic acid alkylamidotrialkylammonium methosulfates.
- iii) Ammonium salts, preferably cationic aliphatic quaternary ammonium chloride or sulfate.

A mixture of these emulsifiers may also be used.

A composition containing a polyorganosiloxane dispersion used according to the present invention comprises:

- a) 2 to 70 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of polyorganosiloxane, or a mixture thereof; preferably 2 to 35 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of polyorganosiloxane, or a mixture thereof;
- b) 0.2 to 30 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of an emulsifier, or a mixture thereof; preferably 0.2 to 10 % by weight based on the total weight the composition of an emulsifier, or a mixture thereof;
- c) 0 to 25 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of a polyethylene, or a mixture thereof; preferably 0 to 12 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of a polyethylene, or a mixture thereof;
- d) 0 to 20 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of a fatty acid alkanolamide, or a mixture thereof; preferably 0 to 8 % by weight based on the the composition of total weight of a fatty acid alkanolamide, or a mixture thereof;
- e) 0 to 10 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of a polysilicic acid; preferably 0 to 5 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of a polysilicic acid;
- f) water to 100 %.

A further polyorganosiloxane dispersion used according to the present invention comprises:

- a) 2 to 70 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of polyorganosiloxane, or a mixture thereof; preferably 2 to 35 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of polyorganosiloxane, or a mixture thereof;

- 17 -

- b) 0.2 to 30 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of an emulsifier, or a mixture thereof; preferably 0.2 to 10 % by weight based on the total weight the composition of an emulsifier, or a mixture thereof;
- c) 0 to 25 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of a polyethylene, or a mixture thereof; preferably 0 to 12 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of a polyethylene, or a mixture thereof;
- d) water to 100 %.

The present emulsions can be prepared as follows: the polyorganosiloxane, polyethylene, fatty acid alkanol amide or polysilicic acid or mixtures thereof, are emulsified in water using one or more surfactants and shear forces, e.g. by means of a colloid mill. Suitable surfactants are described above. The components may be emulsified individually before being mixed together, or emulsified together after the components have been mixed. The surfactant(s) is/are used in customary amounts known to the person skilled in the art and can be added either to the polyorganosiloxane or to the water prior to emulsification. Where appropriate, the emulsification operation can, or in some cases, must be carried out at elevated temperature.

Another aspect of the present invention is a liquid rinse conditioner composition which comprises the dispersed polyorganosiloxane composition and a hydrocarbon based fabric softening component, such as conventional hydrocarbon based fabric softening components known in the art.

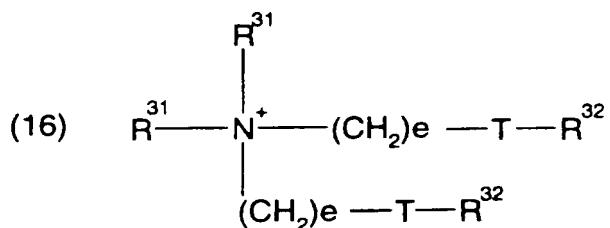
Hydrocarbon fabric softeners suitable for use herein are selected from the following classes of compounds:

(i) Cationic quaternary ammonium salts. The counter ion of such cationic quaternary ammonium salts may be a halide, such as chloride or bromide, methyl sulphate, or other ions well known in the literature. Preferably the counter ion is methyl sulfate or any alkyl sulfate or any halide, methyl sulfate being most preferred for the dryer-added articles of the

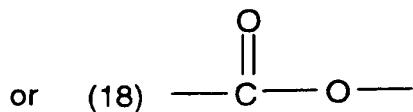
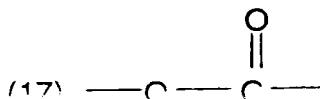
Examples of cationic quaternary ammonium salts include but are not limited to:

- 18 -

(1) Acyclic quaternary ammonium salts having at least two C₈ to C₃₀, preferably C₁₂ to C₂₂ alkyl or alkenyl chains, such as: ditallowdimethyl ammonium methylsulfate, di(hydrogenated tallow)dimethyl ammonium methylsulfate, distearyldimethyl ammonium methylsulfate, dicocodimethyl ammonium methylsulfate and the like. It is especially preferred if the fabric softening compound is a water insoluble quaternary ammonium material which comprises a compound having two C₁₂ to C₁₈ alkyl or alkenyl groups connected to the molecule via at least one ester link. It is more preferred if the quaternary ammonium material has two ester links present. An especially preferred ester-linked quaternary ammonium material for use in the invention can be represented by the formula



wherein each R³¹ group is independently selected from C₁ to C₄ alkyl, hydroxalkyl or C₂ to C₄ alkenyl groups; T is either

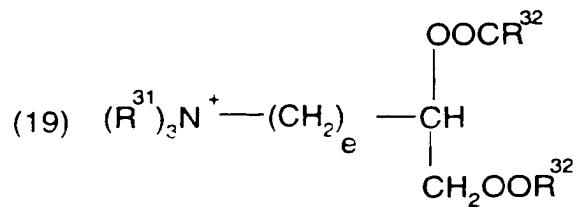


and wherein each R³² group is independently selected from C₈ to C₂₈ alkyl or alkenyl groups; and e is an integer from 0 to 5.

A second preferred type of quaternary ammonium material can be represented by the formula:

A second preferred type of quaternary ammonium material can be represented by the formula:

- 19 -



wherein R^{31} , e and R^{32} are as defined above.

(2) Cyclic quaternary ammonium salts of the imidazolinium type such as di(hydrogenated tallow)dimethyl imidazolinium methylsulfate, 1-ethylene-bis(2-tallow-1-methyl) imidazolinium methylsulfate and the like;

(3) Diamido quaternary ammonium salts such as: methyl-bis(hydrogenated tallow amidoethyl)-2-hydroxethyl ammonium methyl sulfate, methyl bi(tallowamidoethyl)-2-hydroxypropyl ammonium methylsulfate and the like;

(4) Biodegradable quaternary ammonium salts such as N,N-di(tallowoyl-oxy-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium methyl sulfate and N,N-di(tallowoyl-oxy-propyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium methyl sulfate. Biodegradable quaternary ammonium salts are described, for example, in U.S. Patents 4,137,180, 4,767,547 and 4,789,491 incorporated by reference herein.

Preferred biodegradable quaternary ammonium salts include the biodegradable cationic diester compounds as described in U.S. Patent 4,137,180, herein incorporated by reference.

(ii) Tertiary fatty amines having at least one and preferably two C8 to C30, preferably C12 to C22 alkyl chains. Examples include hardened tallow-di-methylamine and cyclic amines such as 1-(hydrogenated tallow)amidoethyl-2-(hydrogenated tallow) imidazoline. Cyclic amines which may be employed for the compositions herein are described in U.S. Patent 4,806,255 incorporated by reference herein.

The alkyl portion has 8 to 30, preferably 12 to 22 carbon atoms. The alkyl portion may be linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, with linear saturated alkyl preferred. Stearic acid is a preferred fatty acid for use in the composition herein. Examples of these carboxylic

- 20 -

acids are commercial grades of stearic acid and palmitic acid, and mixtures thereof which may contain small amounts of other acids.

(iv) Esters of polyhydric alcohols such as sorbitan esters or glycerol stearate. Sorbitan esters are the condensation products of sorbitol or iso-sorbitol with fatty acids such as stearic acid. Preferred sorbitan esters are monoalkyl. A common example of sorbitan ester is SPAN 60 (ICI) which is a mixture of sorbitan and isosorbide stearates.

(v) Fatty alcohols, ethoxylated fatty alcohols, alkylphenols, ethoxylated alkylphenols, ethoxylated fatty amines, ethoxylated monoglycerides and ethoxylated diglycerides.

(vi) Mineral oils, and polyols such as polyethylene glycol.

These softeners are more definitively described in U.S. Patent 4,134,838 the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein. Preferred fabric softeners for use herein are acyclic quaternary ammonium salts. Di(hydrogenated)tallowdimethyl ammonium methylsulfate is most widely used for dryer articles of this invention. Mixtures of the above mentioned fabric softeners may also be used.

The fabric softening composition employed in the present invention contains about 0.1% to about 70% of the fabric softening component. Preferably from about 10% to about 70% and most preferably from about 2% to about 30% of the fabric softening component is employed herein to obtain optimum softening at minimum cost. When the fabric softening component includes a quaternary ammonium salts, the salt is used in the amount of about 2% to about 70%, preferably about 2% to about 30%.

The liquid rinse conditioner composition may also comprise additives which are customary for standard commercial liquid rinse conditioners, for example alcohols, such as ethanol, n-propanol, i-propanol, polyhydric alcohols, for example glycerol and propylene glycol; amphoteric and nonionic surfactants, for example carboxyl derivatives of imidazole, oxyethylated fatty alcohols, hydrogenated and ethoxylated castor oil, alkyl polyglycosides, for example decyl polyglucose and dodecylpolyglucose, fatty alcohols, fatty acid esters, fatty acids, ethoxylated fatty acid glycerides or fatty acid partial glycerides; also inorganic or organic salts, for example water-soluble potassium, sodium or magnesium salts, non-

- 21 -

aqueous solvents, pH buffers, perfumes, dyes, hydrotropic agents, antifoams, anti redeposition agents, polymeric or other thickeners, enzymes, optical brighteners, antishrink agents, stain removers, germicides, fungicides, antioxidants and corrosion inhibitors.

Another aspect of the invention is a tumble dryer sheet article. The conditioning composition of the present invention may be coated onto a flexible substrate which carries a fabric conditioning amount of the composition and is capable of releasing the composition at dryer operating temperatures. The conditioning composition in turn has a preferred melting (or softening) point of about 25°C to about 150°C.

The fabric conditioning composition which may be employed in the invention is coated onto a dispensing means which effectively releases the fabric conditioning composition in a tumble dryer. Such dispensing means can be designed for single usage or for multiple uses. One such multi-use article comprises a sponge material releasably enclosing enough of the conditioning composition to effectively impart fabric softness during several drying cycles. ~~This multi-use article can be made by filling a porous sponge with the composition.~~ In use, the composition melts and leaches out through the pores of the sponge to soften and condition fabrics. Such a filled sponge can be used to treat several loads of fabrics in conventional dryers, and has the advantage that it can remain in the dryer after use and is not likely to be misplaced or lost.

Another article comprises a cloth or paper bag releasably enclosing the composition and sealed with a hardened plug of the mixture. The action and heat of the dryer opens the bag and releases the composition to perform its softening.

A highly preferred article comprises the inventive compositions releasably affixed to a flexible substrate such as a sheet of paper or woven or non-woven cloth substrate. When such an article is placed in an automatic laundry dryer, the heat, moisture, distribution forces and tumbling action of the dryer removes the composition from the substrate and deposits it on the fabrics.

compositions for use in conventional dryers can be easily absorbed onto and into the sheet substrate by a simple dipping or padding process. Thus, the end user need not measure the

- 22 -

amount of the composition necessary to obtain fabric softness and other benefits. Additionally, the flat configuration of the sheet provides a large surface area which results in efficient release and distribution of the materials onto fabrics by the tumbling action of the dryer.

The substrates used in the articles can have a dense, or more preferably, open or porous structure. Examples of suitable materials which can be used as substrates herein include paper, woven cloth, and non-woven cloth. The term "cloth" herein means a woven or non-woven substrate for the articles of manufacture, as distinguished from the term "fabric" which encompasses the clothing fabrics being dried in an automatic dryer.

It is known that most substances are able to absorb a liquid substance to some degree; however, the term "absorbent", as used herein, is intended to mean a substrate with an absorbent capacity (i.e., a parameter representing a substrates ability to take up and retain a liquid) from 4 to 12, preferably 5 to 7 times its weight of water.

If the substrate is a foamed plastics material, the absorbent capacity is preferably in the range of 15 to 22, but some special foams can have an absorbent capacity in the range from 4 to 12.

1. the absorbent capacity of the substrate is determined by the standard test method for absorbent capacity of paper products, as described in U.S. Federal Specification (UU-T-595b), modified as follows:

1. tap water is used instead of distilled water;
2. the specimen is immersed for 30 seconds instead of 3 minutes;
3. draining time is 15 seconds instead of 1 minute; and
4. the specimen is immediately weighed on a torsion balance having a pan with turned-up edges.

Absorbent capacity values are then calculated in accordance with the formula given in said Specification. Based on this test, one-ply, dense bleached paper (e.g., Kraft or bond having a basis weight of about 32 pounds per 3,000 square feet) has an absorbent capacity of 3.5 to 4; commercially available household one-ply towel paper has a value of 5 to 6; and commercially available two-ply household towelling paper has a value of 7 to about 9.5.

- 23 -

Suitable materials which can be used as a substrate in the invention herein include, among others, sponges, paper, and woven and non-woven cloth, all having the necessary absorbency requirements defined above.

The preferred non-woven cloth substrates can generally be defined as adhesively bonded fibrous or filamentous products having a web or carded fiber structure (where the fiber strength is suitable to allow carding), or comprising fibrous mats in which the fibers or filaments are distributed haphazardly or in random array (i.e. an array of fibers is a carded web wherein partial orientation of the fibers is frequently present, as well as a completely haphazard distributional orientation), or substantially aligned. The fibers or filaments can be natural (e.g. wool, silk, jute, hemp, cotton, linen, sisal, or ramie) or synthetic (e.g. rayon, cellulose ester, polyvinyl derivatives, polyolefins, polyamides, or polyesters).

The preferred absorbent properties are particularly easy to obtain with non-woven cloths and are provided merely by building up the thickness of the cloth, i.e., by superimposing a plurality of carded webs or mats to a thickness adequate to obtain the necessary absorbent properties, or by allowing a sufficient thickness of the fibers to deposit on the screen. Any diameter or denier of the fiber (generally up to about 10 denier) can be used, inasmuch as it is the free space between each fiber that makes the thickness of the cloth directly related to the absorbent capacity of the cloth, and which, further, makes the non-woven cloth especially suitable for impregnation with a composition by means of intersections of capillary action. Thus, any thickness necessary to obtain the required absorbent capacity can be used.

When the substrate for the composition is a non-woven cloth made from fibers deposited haphazardly or in random array on the screen, the articles exhibit excellent strength in all directions and are not prone to tear or separate when used in the automatic clothes dryer.

Preferably, the non-woven cloth is water-laid or air-laid and is made from cellulosic fibers, particularly from regenerated cellulose or rayon. Such non-woven cloth can be lubricated

Preferably, the fibers are from 5mm to 50mm in length and are from 1.5 to 5 denier.

Preferably, the fibers are at least partially orientated haphazardly, and are adhesively

- 24 -

bonded together with a hydrophobic or substantially hydrophobic binder-resin. Preferably, the cloth comprises about 70% fiber and 30% binder resin polymer by weight and has a basis weight of from about 18 to 45g per square meter.

In applying the fabric conditioning composition to the absorbent substrate, the amount impregnated into and/or coated onto the absorbent substrate is conveniently in the weight ratio range of from about 10:1 to 0.5:1 based on the ratio of total conditioning composition to dry, untreated substrate (fiber plus binder). Preferably, the amount of the conditioning composition ranges from about 5:1 to about 1:1, most preferably from about 3:1 to 1:1, by weight of the dry untreated substrate.

According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, the dryer sheet substrate is coated by being passed over a rotogravure applicator roll. In its passage over this roll, the sheet is coated with a thin, uniform layer of molten fabric softening composition contained in a rectangular pan at a level of about 15g per square yard. Passage for the substrate over a cooling roll then solidifies the molten softening composition to a solid. This type of applicator is used to obtain a uniform homogeneous coating across the sheet.

Following application of the liquefied composition, the articles are held at room temperature until the composition substantially solidifies. The resulting dry articles, prepared at the temperatures set forth above, are air flexible. The sheet articles are suitable for packaging in rolls. The sheet articles can optionally be slitted or punched to provide a non-blocking aspect at any convenient time if desired during the manufacturing process.

The fabric conditioning composition employed in the present invention includes certain fabric softeners which can be used singly or in admixture with each other.

The liquid rinse conditioner composition according to the invention is usually, but not exclusively, prepared by firstly stirring the active substance, i.e. the hydrocarbon based fabric softening component, in the molten state into water, then, where required, adding further desired additives and, finally, after cooling, adding the polyorganosiloxane emulsion.

Examples of suitable textile fibre materials which can be treated with the liquid rinse conditioner composition are materials made of silk, wool, polyamide, acrylics or

- 25 -

polyurethanes, and, in particular, cellulosic fibre materials of all types. Such fibre materials are, for example, natural cellulose fibres, such as cotton, linen, jute and hemp, and regenerated cellulose. Preference is given to textile fibre materials made of cotton. The novel liquid rinse conditioner compositions are also suitable for hydroxyl-containing fibres which are present in mixed fabrics, for example mixtures of cotton with polyester fibres or polyamide fibres.

A further aspect of the invention is a textile material treated with a liquid rinse conditioner or a tumble dryer sheet comprising any of the aforementioned polyorganosiloxanes, or a mixture thereof.

A better understanding of the present invention and of its many advantages will be had by referring to the following Examples, given by way of illustration.

- 26 -

Example 1

The compositions of liquid rinse conditioners given in Table 1 are prepared as follows:

75 % of the water is heated to 40°C. The molten fabric softener di-(palmcarboxyethyl-)
hydroxyethyl-methylammonium-methosulfate (or Rewoquat WE 38 DPG available from
Witco) was added to the heated water under stirring and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour at
40°C. Afterwards the aqueous softener solution was cooled down to below 30°C while
stirring. When the solution cooled sufficiently the calculated amount of the particular
polyorganosiloxane and magnesium chloride were added. Finally the pH was adjusted to 3.2
with hydrochloric acid 0.1 N, then water was added to make the formulation up to 100%.

These fabric rinse conditioner formulations are normally known under the name of "triple
strength" or "triple fold" formula.

Table 1) Examples of rinse conditioner formulations (All Ingredients calculated on active
material):

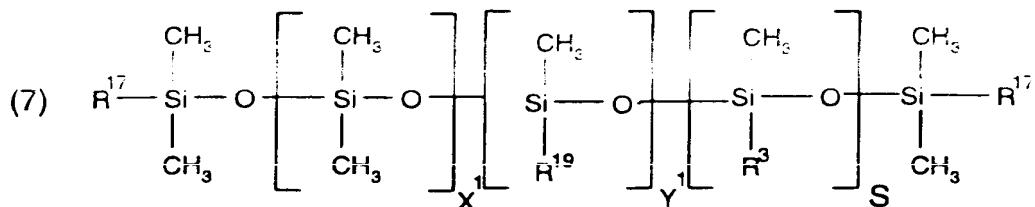
Formula Number :	0	A	B	C
Fabric softener (%)	15	15	15	15
Magnesium chloride (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Polyorganosiloxane Emulsion Type I (%)	-	10	-	-
Polyorganosiloxane Emulsion Type II (%)	-	-	10	-
Polyorganosiloxane Emulsion Type III (%)	-	-	-	10
water	added up to 100%			
pH	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2

- 27 -

Table 2) Types of Polyorganosiloxane emulsions:

Type I

Type I polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion comprises a polyorganosiloxane of formula:

wherein R^{17} is methyl, S is 0 R^{19} is $\text{R}^{20}-(\text{EO})_m-(\text{PO})_n-\text{R}^{21}$

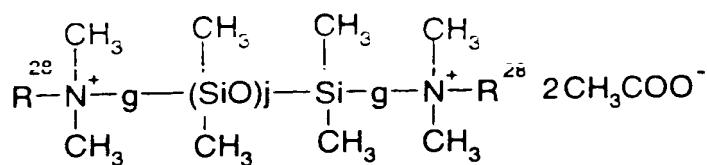
the ratio of m:n is 77:23

 R^{20} is $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}^{22})(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{R}^{23}$ p is 1 R^{21} is H R^{22} is H R^{23} is CEO is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ PO is $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$

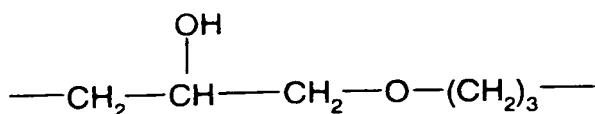
This polyorganosiloxane may be nonionic or cationic. The nitrogen content of the aqueous emulsion due to this polyorganosiloxane is from 0.02 to 0.03 % with respect to the silicon content. This preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a solids content of 15 to 25 % at a temperature of 120°C. This preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a water content of 75 to 85 % by weight based on the total weight of the emulsion. This preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a pH in the range of 3.5 to 5.5. The

This polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion also comprises an additional polyorganosiloxane

- 28 -



wherein g is

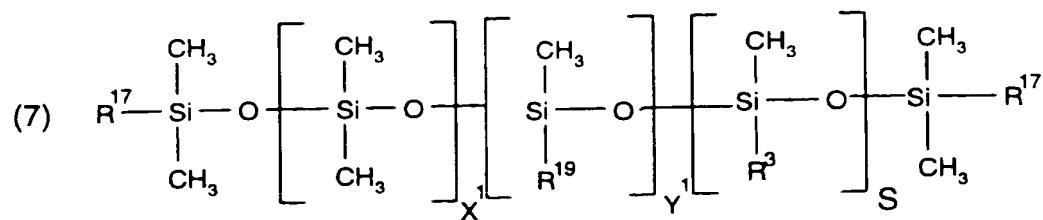


and R²⁸ is C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl.

This polydimethylsiloxane is cationic, has a viscosity at 25°C of 250 mm²s⁻¹ to 450 mm²s⁻¹, has a specific gravity of 1.00 to 1.02 g/cm³ and has a surface tension of 28.5 mNm⁻¹ to 33.5 mNm⁻¹.

Type II

Type II polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion comprising a polyorganosiloxane emulsifier



wherein R¹⁷ is methyl, S is 0

R¹⁹ is R²⁰-(EO)_m-(PO)_n-R²¹

the ratio of m:n is 77:23

R^{20} is $CH_2CH(R^{22})(CH_2)_p R^{23}$

p is 1

- 29 -

R²¹ is H

R²² is H

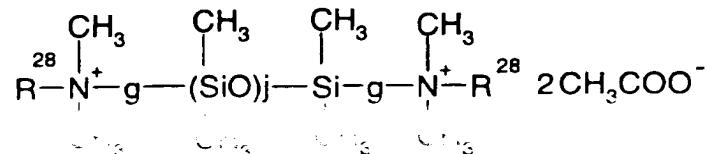
R²³ is O

EO is -CH₂CH₂O-

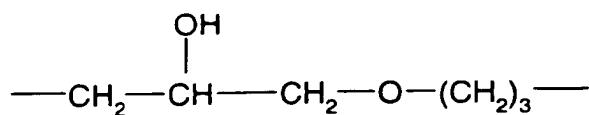
PO is -CH(CH₃)CH₂O-

This polyorganosiloxane may be nonionic or cationic. The nitrogen content of the aqueous emulsion due to this polyorganosiloxane is from 0.01 to 0.03 % with respect to the silicon content. This preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a solids content of 15 to 25 % at a temperature of 120°C. This preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a water content of 75 to 85 % by weight based on the total weight of the emulsion. This preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a pH in the range of 3.5 to 5.5. The polyorganosiloxane chain length, which is understood to be the sum of X₁ and S, is from 300 to 1500 siloxane units.

This polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion also comprises an additional polyorganosiloxane



wherein g is



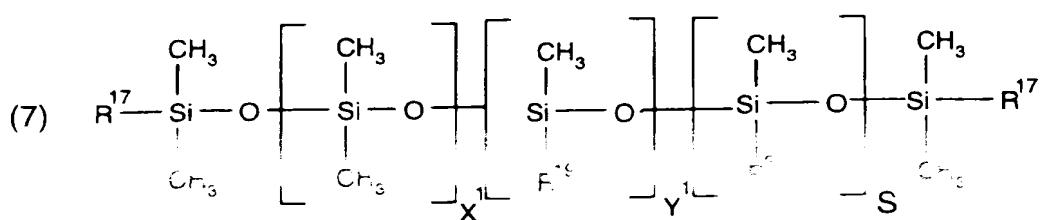
and R²⁸ is C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl.

has a specific gravity of 1.00 to 1.02 g/cm³ and has a surface tension of 28.0 mNm⁻¹ to 30.0 mNm⁻¹.

- 30 -

Type III

Type iii polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion comprises a polyorganosiloxane of formula:



wherein R17 is methyl, S is 0

R¹⁹ is R²⁰-(EO)_m-(PO)_n-R²¹

m is 12

n is 0

R²⁰ is CH₂CH(R²²)(CH₂)_pR²³

p is 1

R²¹ is H

R²² is H or CH₃

R²³ is O

1 < X < 12 & 0 < Y < 12

This polyorganosiloxane may be nonionic or cationic. The ratio of X¹:Y¹ is around 1:1. This preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a solids content of 20 to 30 % at a temperature of 120°C. This preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a water content of 70 to 80 % by weight based on the total weight of the emulsion. This preferred polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a pH in the range of 6.5 to 8.5. The polyorganosiloxane chain length, which is understood to be the sum of X₁ and Y₁, is from 40 to 150 siloxane units.

Example 2

The water absorption of fabrics treated with the test samples was measured by the wicking test. Test strips were fixed to a frame and dipped into about 1mm depth of coloured

- 31 -

aqueous solution. The rise of water was measured after twenty minutes. Fabrics which were treated with conditioner and a polyorganosiloxane were compared with those treated by conditioner alone as reference. The average values of four measurements were compared.

Test conditions:

Rinse bath

Apparatus: LINITEST (laboratory washing machine)
Dosage: 2 g conditioner (active) per kg fabric
Liquor ratio: 6:1 (tap water)
Temperature: 20°C
Time: 5 minutes
Drying: line dried

Test fabrics

Type: bleached cotton (135g/m²)
Pretreatment (3 washes)
Apparatus: MIELE (household washing machine)
Dosage: 50g IEC detergent (active)
Liquor ratio: 6:1 tap water
Temperature: 40°C
Time: 30 minutes

The following results have been found :

Rinse conditioner sample 0 (control) :	4.0cm
Rinse conditioner sample A :	10.0cm
Rinse conditioner sample B :	11.0cm

These results show a marked improvement in hydrophilicity for the textile fabric material treated with compositions of the present invention.

- 32 -

Example 3

The dynamics of the re-wetting process was visualised by dropping an aqueous solution of dyestuff onto cotton. Quantitative results were attained by measuring the spreading diameter of the drop every 10 seconds for 2 minutes. The drop on the fabric treated with conditioner and polyorganosiloxane were compared with one treated with conditioner only as reference. The average of four measurements were compared.

Test conditions:

Rinse bath

Apparatus: LINITEST (laboratory washing machine)
Dosage: 2 g conditioner (active) per kg fabric
Liquor ratio: 6:1 (tap water)
Temperature: 20°C
Time: 5 minutes
Drying: line dried

Type: bleached cotton (135g/m²)

Pretreatment (3 washes)

Apparatus: MIELE (household washing machine)
Dosage: 20g IEC detergent per kg fabric
Liquor ratio: 6:1 tap water
Temperature: 40°C
Time: 30 minutes

The following results have been found :

Rinse conditioner sample 0 (control) :	800cm ²
Rinse conditioner sample A :	2000cm ²

- 33 -

Rinse conditioner sample B :	2000cm ²
Rinse conditioner sample C :	2250cm ²

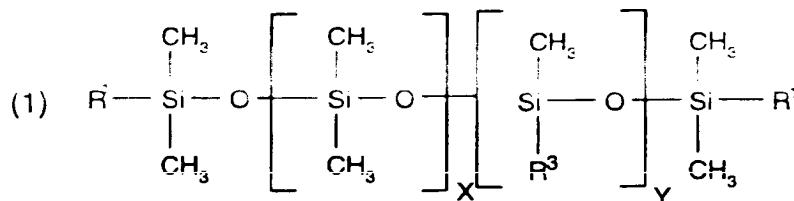
These results show a marked improvement in hydrophilicity for the textile fabric material treated with compositions of the present invention.

- 34 -

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of use of compositions which comprise:

dispersed polyorganosiloxanes of formula (1)

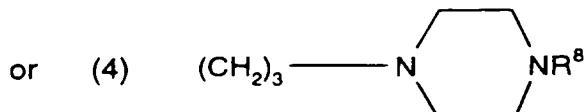
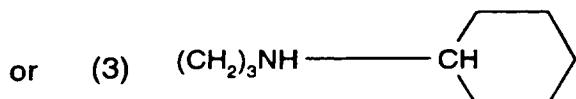
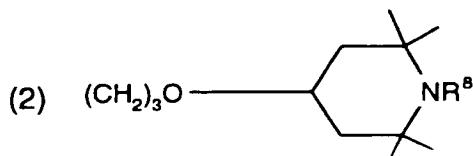


wherein

R¹ is OH, OR² or CH₃

R² is CH₃ or CH₂CH₃

R³ is CH₂CHR⁴CH₂NHR⁵ or CH₂CHR⁴CH₂N(COCH₃)R⁵



R^4 is H or CH_3

R^5 is H, $CH_2CH_2NHR^6$, $C(=O)-R^7$ or $(CH_2)_2-CH_3$

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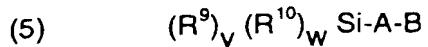
R^7 is CH_3 , CH_2CH_3 or $CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$

R⁸ is H or CH₃

- 35 -

the sum of X and Y is 40 to 1500

or a dispersed polyorganosiloxane which comprises at least one unit of the formula (5);



wherein

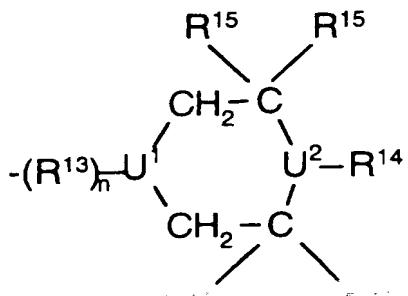
R^9 is CH_3 , CH_2CH_3 or Phenyl

R^{10} is $-O-Si$ or $-O-R^9$

the sum of v and w equals 3, and v does not equal 3

$A = -CH_2CH(R^{11})(CH_2)_k$

$B = -NR^{12}((CH_2)_l-NH)_mR^{12}$, or



(6)

n is 0 or 1

when n is 0, U^1 is N, when n is 1, U^1 is CH

l is 2 to 8

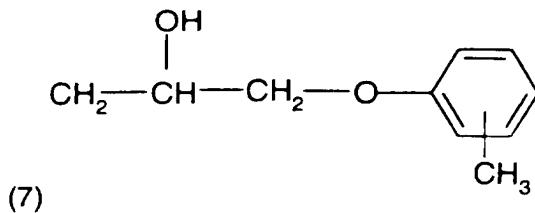
k is 0 to 6

m is 0 to 3

R^{11} is H or CH_3

R^{12} is H, $C(=O)-R^{16}$, $CH_2(CH_2)_pCH_3$ or

- 36 -



p is 0 to 6

R¹³ is NH, O, OCH₂CH(OH)CH₂N(Butyl), OOCN(Butyl)

R¹⁴ is H, linear or branched C₁-C₄ alkyl, Phenyl or CH₂CH(OH)CH₃

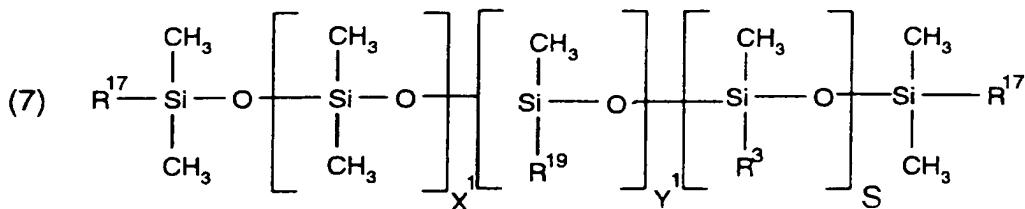
R¹⁵ is H or linear or branched C₁-C₄ alkyl

R¹⁶ is CH₃, CH₂CH₃ or (CH₂)_qOH

q is 1 to 6

U² is N or CH

or a dispersed polyorganosiloxane of the formula (7);



wherein

R³ is as previously defined

R¹⁷ is OH, OR¹⁸ or CH₃

R¹⁸ is CH₃ or CH₂CH₃

R¹⁹ is R²⁰-(EO)_m-(PO)_n-R²¹

m is 3 to 25

n is 0 to 10

R²⁰ is CH₂CH(R²²)(CH₂)₁R²³

R²¹ is H, R²²-CH₂CH(R²³)NH₂ or CH(R²³)CH₂NH₂

R²² is H or CH₃

- 37 -

R^{23} is O or NH

R^{24} is linear or branched C_1 - C_8 alkyl or $Si(R^{25})_3$

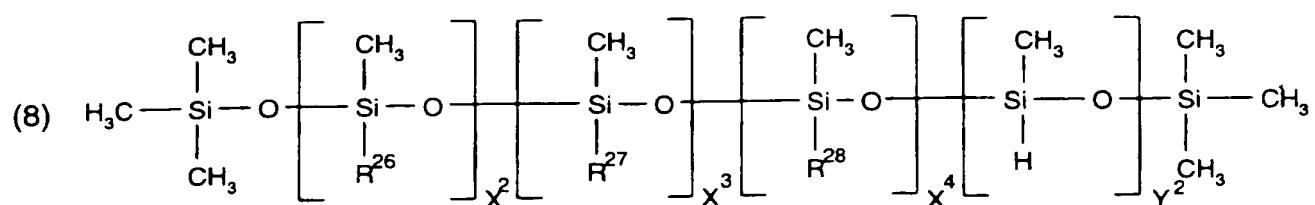
R^{25} is R^{24} , OCH_3 or OCH_2CH_3

EO is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$

PO is $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{O}-$

the sum of X_1 , Y_1 , and S is 40 to 1500

or a dispersed polyorganosiloxane of the formula (8);



R^{26} is linear or branched $C_1 - C_{20}$ alkoxy, $CH_2CH(R^4)R^{29}$

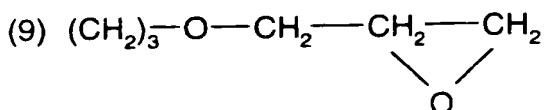
R^4 is as previously defined

R^{29} is linear or branched $C_1 - C_{20}$ alkyl

R^{27} is aryl, aryl substituted by linear or branched $C_1 - C_{10}$ alkyl, linear or branched $C_1 - C_{20}$

alkyl substituted by aryl or aryl substituted by linear or branched C₁ - C₁₀ alkyl

$B^{28} \text{je}$

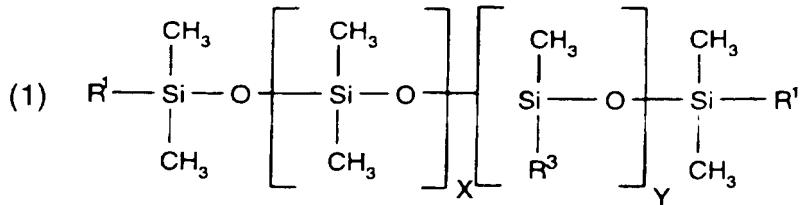


the sum of X^2 , X^3 , X^4 and Y^2 is 40 to 1500, wherein X^3 , X^4 and Y^2 may be independently of each other 0:

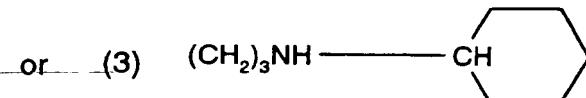
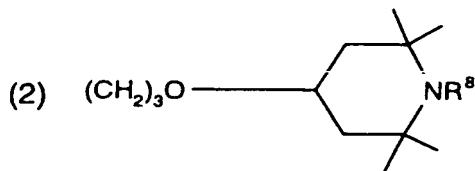
or a mixture thereof for imparting hydrophilicity to textile fibre materials.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the polyorganosiloxane is of formula (1):

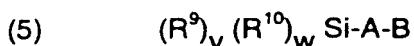
- 38 -



wherein

 R^1 is OH , OR^2 or CH_3 R^2 is CH_3 or CH_2CH_3 R^3 is CH_3 , $\text{CH}_2\text{CHR}^4\text{CH}_2\text{NHR}^5$, or R^4 is H or CH_3 R^5 is H , $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHR}^6$, $\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{R}^7$ R^6 is H or $\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{R}^7$ R^8 is H or CH_3 the sum of X and Y is 40 to 1500

or a dispersed polyorganosiloxane which comprises at least one unit of the formula (5);

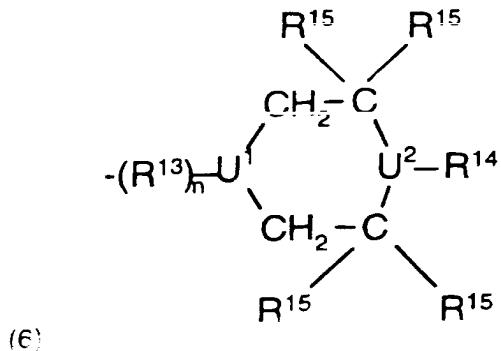


wherein

the sum of v and w equals 3, and v does not equal 3 $\text{A} = -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}^{11})(\text{CH}_2)_k$

- 39 -

B =



n is 1

U¹ is CH

k is 0 to 6

R¹¹ is H or CH₃

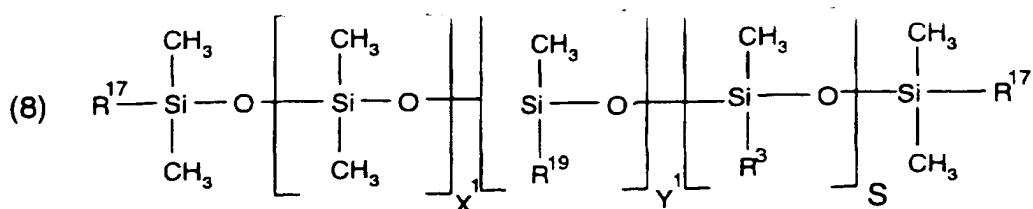
R¹³ is OOCN(Butyl)

B^{14} is H, linear C_1 - C_4 alkyl, Phenyl

B^{15} is H or linear C₁-C₄ alkyl

$|f|^2$ is N

or a dispersed polyorganosiloxane of the formula (8);



wherein

R^3 is as previously defined

R^{17} is OH , OR^{18} or CH_3

R^{18} is CH_3 or CH_2CH_3

R^{19} is $R^{20}-(FO)_m-(PO)_n-R^{21}$

m is 3 to 25

n is 0 to 10

- 40 -

R^{20} is $CH_2CH(R^{22})(CH_2)_pR^{23}$

p is 1 to 4

R^{21} is H, R^{24} , $CH_2CH(R^{22})NH_2$ or $CH(R^{22})CH_2NH_2$

R^{22} is H or CH_3

R^{23} is O or NH

R^{24} is linear or branched C_1 - C_3 alkyl or $Si(R^{25})_3$

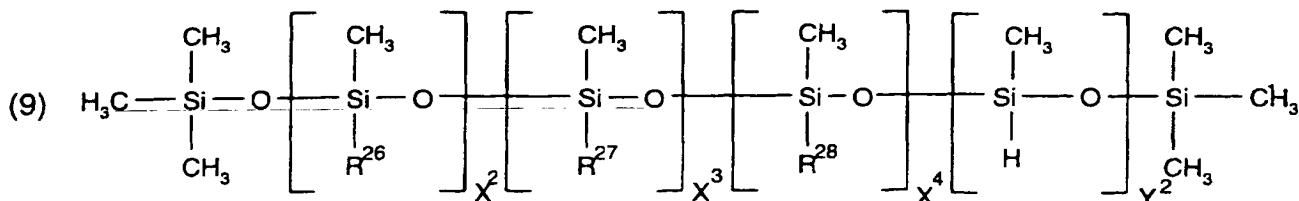
R^{25} is R^{24} , OCH_3 or OCH_2CH_3

EO is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$

PO is $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{O}-$

the sum of X_1, Y_1 and s is 40 to 1500

or a dispersed polyorganosiloxane of the formula (9);



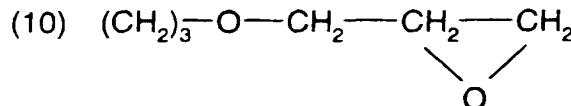
R^{26} is linear $C_1 - C_{20}$ alkoxy,

R^4 is as previously defined

— it is the case —

R^{27} is, $CH_2CH(R^4)Phenyl$

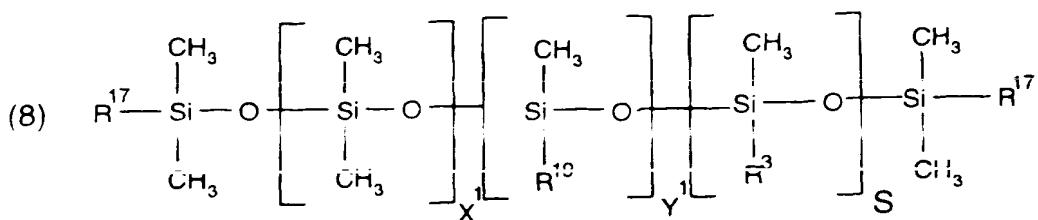
R²⁸ is



the sum of X^2 , X^3 , X^4 and Y^2 is 40 to 1500, wherein X^3 , X^4 and Y^2 may be independently of each other 0:

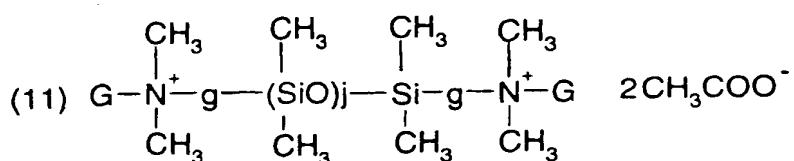
or a mixture thereof.

- 41 -

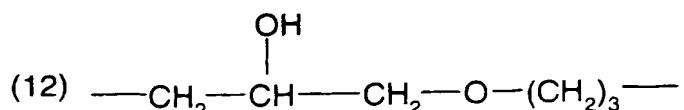


wherein R^{17} is OH or CH_3 , R^3 is CH_3 , $\text{CH}_2\text{CHR}^4\text{CH}_2\text{NHR}^5$, R^4 is H or CH_3 , R^5 is $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHR}^6$, R^6 is H or $\text{C}(\text{=O})-\text{R}^7$, R^7 is CH_3 , R^{19} is $\text{R}^{20}-(\text{EO})_m-(\text{PO})_n-\text{R}^{21}$ (where m is 3 to 25 and n is C to 10), R^{20} is $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R}^{22})(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{F}^{23}$ (where p is 1 to 4), R^{21} is H , F^{22} is H or CH_3 , R^{23} is O , EO is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$, PO is $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{O}$, the sum of X^1, Y^1 and S is 40 to 1500 and the ratio of $\text{X}^1:\text{S}$ is 30:1 to 200:1.

4. A method according to claim 3 wherein the polyorganosiloxane further comprises an additional polyorganosiloxane of the formula:



and g is



and G is C_1 to C_{20} alkyl.

5. A method of use according to any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the composition is used in a liquid rinse conditioner composition.

6. A method of use according to any of claims 1 to 5 wherein the composition is used in a tumble dryer sheet composition.

- 42 -

7. A method of use according to any of claims 1 to 6 in which the polyorganosiloxane is nonionic or cationic.

8. A method of use according to any of claims 1 to 7 in which the polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a solids content of 5 to 70 % at a temperature of 120°C.

9. A method of use according to any of claims 1 to 8 in which the polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion contains a water content of 25 to 90 % by weight based on the total weight of the emulsion.

10. A method of use according to any of claims 1 to 9 in which the polyorganosiloxane aqueous emulsion has a pH value from 2.5 to 9.

11. A method of use according to any of claims 1 to 10 in which the nitrogen content of the aqueous emulsion due to the polyorganosiloxane is from 0.001 to 0.25 % with respect to the silicon content.

12. A method of use according to any of claims 1 to 11 in which the aqueous composition comprises:

- a) 2 to 70 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition of polyorganosiloxane, or a mixture thereof;
- b) 0.2 to 15 % by weight based on the total weight of an emulsifier, or a mixture thereof;
- c) 0 to 15 % by weight based on the total weight of a polyethylene, or a mixture thereof;
- d) 0 to 10 % by weight based on the total weight of a fatty acid alkanolamide, or a mixture thereof;
- e) 0 to 10 % by weight based on the total weight of a polysilicic acid;
- f) water to 100 %.

- 43 -

14. A tumble dryer sheet composition comprising a polyorganosiloxane as defined in claim 1, or mixtures thereof.
15. A textile material treated in a laundry operation with a liquid rinse conditioner comprising a polyorganosiloxane as defined in claim 1, or a mixture thereof.
16. A textile material treated with a tumble dryer sheet comprising a polyorganosiloxane as defined in claim 1, or a mixture thereof.

- 44 -

Abstract

The present invention relates to the use of selected polyorganosiloxanes, or mixtures thereof, liquid rinse conditioner compositions or tumble dryer sheet compositions and to the rinse-added and tumble dryer sheet compositions themselves, in particular it relates to textile softening compositions for use in a textile laundering operation to provide liquid rinse conditioners or tumble dryer sheets which impart excellent hydrophilicity properties on the textile.

